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IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1973
No. 73-161

CATHERINE DECAMP,

Petitioner,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

The petitioner, Catherine DeCamp, respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment and opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit entered in these proceedings on April 25, 1973.

Opinions Below.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals is unreported at this time and is attached hereto as Appendix A, *infra,* p. 1.

Jurisdiction.

The judgment of the Court below in dismissing this action against the United States was entered on April 25, 1973. See Appendix A, *infra,* pp. 10-11. This petition for certiorari was filed less than 90 days from the date aforesaid. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. §1254(1).

Questions Presented.

Where the Corps of Engineers' Safety Manual provided for the tractors to be equipped with canopies "to protect the operator from falling and flying objects as appropriate to the nature of the clearing operation undertaken," and the trier of fact held that the Government was negligent in not requiring the application of this regulation (18-20 of the Safety Manual, *infra*, p. 4):

1. Whether a Safety Manual issued by a federal governmental agency imposes a special duty on the Government is a matter of federal or state law.

2. Whether the standards of safety to guide the operational function of enforcing the regulations of a Government-issued Safety Manual should be judged as a factual or legal question.

3. Whether reliance upon the custom of local contractors not to use canopies exculpates the Government for an injury directly attributed to the Government's failure to require canopies.

4. Whether the issue of the contractor's negligence, when only pertinent to determine rights under local workmen's compensation law, should be primary or incidental in adjudging Governmental negligence.

Statutory Provisions Involved.

28 U.S.C. §1346(b) provides in relevant part:

"[D]istrict courts . . . shall have jurisdiction of civil actions on claims against the United States, for money damages . . . for injury or loss of property, or personal injury or death caused by the negligent or wrongful act or omission of any em-

ployee of the Government while acting within the scope of his office or employment, under circumstances where the United States, if a private person, would be liable to the claimant in accordance with the law of the place where the act or omission occurred."

28 U.S.C. §2680(a):

"The provisions of this chapter and section 1346 (b) of this title shall not apply to—

(a) Any claim based upon an act or omission of an employee of the Government, exercising due care, in the execution of a statute or regulation, whether or not the statute or regulation be valid, or based upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of a federal agency or an employee of the Government, whether or not the discretion involved be abused."

Statement of the Case.

This is a wrongful death action against the United States brought by the widow of the decedent, Paul DeCamp.[1] The United States had awarded a contract to the contractor, R. H. Beecham, for the removal and disposal of debris along the Salinas River, which

[1]The Truck Insurance Exchange intervened, claiming that it was entitled to a lien on any judgment in favor of the plaintiff, for the amount of workmen's compensation benefits paid by it to the plaintiff. California, in the absence of negligence by the claimant's employer, grants such a lien under *Witt v. Jackson*, 57 Cal. 2d 57, 366 P. 2d 641 (1961). Conversely, *Witt v. Jackson*, where the claimant's employer (contractor) is negligent, and such negligence proximately contributes to the injury, will reduce the awarded damages by the amount of compensation paid. In this latter case the Government's liability would be lessened.

had washed down from the mountains during the winter rains. Similar contracts were also let to several other independent contractors. The work was to be done on private property, and not on Government property. Prior to the bidding on this segment of the project. Beecham and other prospective bidders went on a tour of the area with the Government's resident engineer, Mr. Caniff. The testimony at trial established that one or more of the prospective bidders inquired of the resident engineer whether or not the government would require the successful bidder to have its tractors or bulldozers equipped with canopies or roll bars. Mr. Caniff, the resident engineer for the government, stated that he would not require canopies or roll bars on the project. This inquiry was prompted by a concern for cost of the equipment to be used by the contractors since canopies or roll bars were not affixed to the equipment and would necessitate additional cost which would have to be included in their bids.

The contract which Beecham entered into subsequent to this discussion with the resident engineer incorporated by reference the Corps of Engineers' Safety Manual. (Contract p. 10, clause 40.)

The provision 18-20 of the Manual provides:

> "Suitable protection against the elements, falling or flying objects, swinging loads, and similar hazards shall be provided for operators of all machinery and equipment. * * * *All bulldozers,* tractors or similar equipment used in clearing operations *shall be provided with* substantial guards shields, *canopies,* or grills to protect the operator from falling and flying objects *as appropriate to the nature of the clearing operation undertaken.*" [emphasis added.]

Plaintiff's decedent was fatally injured while clearing brush that had built up against, around and in a grove of willow trees. While clearing such debris, a limb of one such tree slipped up over the top of the brush rake of the tractor and struck him a fatal blow. The evidence showed that a canopy guard would have prevented the accident.

The District Court held that the government was negligent in not requiring contractor to equip his tractors with canopies and that the decedent was not contributorily negligent.

The District Court also held that the contractor was not negligent, and rendered judgment in favor of plaintiff for $60,000 subject to the compensation lien. A divided Court of Appeal reversed the District Court and ordered the action dismissed.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT.

Question 1: Whether a Safety Manual issued by a federal governmental agency impose a special duty on the Government is a matter of federal or state law.

There is conflict of decisions between Courts of Appeals on this question. One line of cases have held that under federal law there is no special duty to enforce safety regulations. See *Lapka v. U.S.*, 369 F. 2d 288, 291 (2d Cir. 1966) cert. denied 387 U.S. 935 (1967); *Grogan v. U.S.*, 341 F. 2d 39, 43 (6th Cir. 1965); *Kirk v. U.S.*, 270 F. 2d 110 (9th Cir. 1959). Another line of cases, more recently, followed state law to impose liability under the rule that the Government employer of an independent contractor must recognize, where the work is sufficiently dangerous, the likelihood of a peculiar unreasonable risk of physical

harm to others unless special precautions are taken. *Emelwon Inc. v. U.S.*, 391 F. 2d 9 (5th Cir. 1968) cert. denied 393 U.S. 841, and *Thorne v. U.S.*, opinion unreported at this time, decided May 31, 1973 (9th Cir.).

Petitioner contends that where the work is intrinsically dangerous no real distinction exists between the enforcement of a safety regulation and the duty imposed upon the employer to see to it that the independent contractor performs his task in a nonnegligent manner.

Logue v. U.S., ... U.S. ...., 93 S. Ct. 2215 (1973), settled the heretofore unresolved question of "contractor exclusion" where the Government is sought to be held liable under principles of agency law. Petitioner asks this Court to clarify the conflict presented by this question.

Question 2: Whether the standards of safety to guide the operational function of enforcing the regulations of a Government-issued Safety Manual should be judged as a factual or legal question.

The Court below ruled that whether the application of this standard is erroneous, "is a legal conclusion based on the application of legal standards," and did not consider itself limited by the "clearly erroneous test" of Fed. R. Civ. P. 52(a), in order to reverse the District Court's findings of negligence.

Petitioner contends that this ruling has the effect of negating the difference between a "discretionary" decision and an "operational" function when construing 28 U.S.C. §2680(a) (p. 3). The former creates a jurisdictional barrier to any claim, whereas the latter, involving standards of safety, is judged by State law of negligence.

Question 3: Whether reliance upon the custom of local contractors not to use canopies exculpates the Government for an injury directly attributed to the Government's failure to require canopies.

This question raises the issue of a "non-delegable duty." The below Court, when later composed of two other Circuit Judges and the dissenting Judge in this case, followed *Emelwon Inc. v. U.S. supra,* 391 F. 2d 9 (5th Cir. 1968) cert. denied.

> "[O]ne who employs an independent contractor to engage in certain types of dangerous activity has a 'non-delegable duty' and must see to it that the independent contractor carries out his task in a non-negligent manner."

But one month earlier the Court below condoned the delegation of the Government's duty to "custom and usage" of local contractors not to use canopies in the area.

Circuit Judge Merrill, in his dissent, stated:

> "The nature of the accident as described in the opinion seems to me to be such that it was obviously foreseeable. If the common practice of contractors in the area was to take the risk that such accidents would occur, that does not to me serve to establish lack of negligence as a matter of law. As stated in *The T. J. Hooper,* 60 F.2d 731, 740 (2d Cir.), cert. denied 287 U.S. 662 (1932), '[T]here are precautions so imperative that even their universal disregard will not excuse their omission.' "

Question 4: Whether the issue of the contractor's negligence, when only pertinent to determine rights

under local workmen's compensation law, should be primary or incidental in adjudging Governmental negligence.

This question concerns the right of a claimant as "a private person" under §1346(b). His rights should not be limited because the Court decides to give primary consideration to questions of State compensation law.

In this case, as in practically all others where there is an on-job injury, workmen's compensation under State law has been paid. The question of the decedent's employer's negligence is made an issue by the intervening insurance carrier. (See Footnote, p. 3.) Ordinarily, whether the independent contractor is, or is not, negligent is not the main concern. The primary issue is whether the Government has been negligent.

The Court below reversed these priorities. Because California law establishes a lien in favor of the insurance carrier when there is an absence of contributing negligence on the part of the claimant's employer (contractor), the Court below approached the question of Government negligence by first reviewing the question of the contractor's negligence.

Because the District Court held that canopies should have been employed but absolved the contractor of negligence and holding the Government to be negligent by not enforcing the safety measures, the Court below decided that the Government could not be negligent without the contractor also being negligent.

Dissenting Judge Merrill aptly explained this apparent inconsistency as follows:

> "I, too, am troubled by the apparent inconsistency in holding the Corps negligent and the contractor

not negligent. However, the District Court clearly felt that canopies should have been employed. This being so, both the Government and the contractor should have been held guilty of negligent conduct. To me the inconsistency is explainable as founded on the erroneous view that the contractor could defer to the judgment of the Corps as to whether adequate safeguards should be employed and thereby relieve himself of all duty in that respect."

Conclusion.

By reviewing this case, the court will have an opportunity to expand its recent decision in *Logue v. United States,* .... U.S. ...., 93 S. Ct. 2215 (1973), to further clarify the rights and obligations of the parties to a claim under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

For the foregoing reasons, this petition for writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

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Attorneys for Petitioner.

SPIELMAN, STEELE & URIAS, INC.,
Of Counsel.

APPENDIX.

Opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

CORRECTED COPY

United States Court of Appeals, for the Ninth Circuit.

United States of America, *Appellant*, vs. Catherine DeCamp, *Appellee*. Truck Insurance Exchange, *Intervenor-Appellee*. No. 26,199.

[April 25, 1973].

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Central District of California

Before: MERRILL, ELY, and TRASK, Circuit Judges.

ELY, Circuit Judge:

This wrongful death action was brought by the widow of Paul DeCamp against the United States under the Tort Claims Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1346(b), 2671-80. The husband was fatally injured on June 28, 1967, during the course of his employment under a contract between his employer, Beecham, and the Army Corps of Engineers. The contract called for the removal and disposal of debris along the Salinas River near San Luis Obispo, California.

The injury occurred when DeCamp's bulldozer made contact with a live willow tree. The tree snapped over the top of the brush rake, inflicting a fatal blow. The District Court found that the accident would not have occurred had the bulldozer been equipped with a canopy guard.

There was testimony that prior to submission of bids on the project, the decedent's employer and other

prospective bidders had specifically inquired of the Corps' resident engineer, one Caniff, whether the Government would require the successful bidder to equip its bulldozers with canopies. Since these devices were not customarily used in the area, compulsory installation would have entailed additional, and not inconsiderable, expense. The contractors' apprehension was prompted by a provision of the Corps of Engineers' safety manual that provides:

> "18-20. Suitable protection against the elements, falling or flying objects, swinging loads, and similar hazards shall be provided for operators of all machinery or equipment. All glass used shall be 'safety glass.' All bulldozers, tractors or similar equipment used in clearing operations shall be provided with substantial guards, shields, canopies, or grills to protect the operator from falling or flying objects as appropriate to the nature of the clearing operations undertaken."

Department of the Army Corps of Engineers, *General Safety Requirements* § 18-20 (1958). After determining that canopy guards were not appropriate for the particular project, Caniff advised the bidders that their installation would not be required.

Plaintiff charged that the Government violated a duty to decedent by (1) failing to provide him a safe place to work; (2) not requiring the use of canopies; and (3) permitting the equipment to be used without canopies.

Intervenor Truck Insurance Exchange, the workman's compensation insurance carrier of decedent's employer, asserted its claim for a lien on any judgment for plaintiff to the extent that it had paid benefits to the

widow. Since California predicates such a lien on the absence of negligence by the insured, *Witt v. Jackson*, 57 Cal. 2d 57, 366 P.2d 641 (1961), the question of whether the decedent's employer had negligently caused the accident was squarely presented.

The District Court, sitting without a jury,[1] held that decedent's employer, R. H. Beecham, did not breach any duty owing to decedent. At the same time, the court concluded that the failure of the United States to require Beecham to install bulldozer canopies constituted negligence, proximately causing the fatal injury.

I

Even though the Government admitted subject matter jurisdiction in its answer and has not raised the issue on appeal, we are required first to consider the statutory requirements for maintaining suit against the United States under 28 U.S.C. § 1346(b). Jurisdictional defects cannot, of course, be waived. *Canton v. United States*, 388 F.2d 985, 986 (8th Cir. 1968); *United States v. Rochelle*, 363 F.2d 225, 230 (5th Cir. 1966); *Armstrong v. United States*, 283 F.2d 122, 123 (3d Cir. 1960).

The plaintiff invoked federal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1346(b), which provides in relevant part:

> "[D]istrict courts . . . shall have jurisdiction of civil actions on claims against the United States, for money damages . . . for injury or loss of property, or personal injury or death caused by the negligent or wrongful act or omission of any

[1]Under 28 U.S.C. § 2402, a tort action brought under the Tort Claims Act is triable only to the court without a jury. *See, e.g.*, O'Connor v. United States, 269 F.2d 578, 585 (2d Cir. 1959) (wrongful death action).

> employee of the Government while acting within the scope of his office or employment, under circumstances where the United States, if a private person, would be liable to the claimant in accordance with the law of the place where the act or omission occurred."

This statutory grant is, however, subject to the "discretionary function" exception set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 2680(a):

> "The provisions of this chapter and section 1346(b) of this title shall not apply to—
>
> (a) Any claim based upon an act or omission of an employee of the Government, exercising due care, in the execution of a statute or regulation, whether or not the statute or regulation be valid, or based upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of a federal agency or an employee of the Government, whether or not the discretion involved by abused."

Here, the resident engineer made an administrative decision that the project was not one appropriate for canopy guards, a decision that assertedly contributed to the death of DeCamp. To come within the jurisdictional ambit of Section 1346(b), it must appear that this decision did not involve the kind of discretion that Section 2680(a) seeks to protect. Conversely, if such discretion was involved, a claim cannot be made out under the Tort Claims Act.

Whether the claim arises out of a discretionary action, bringing it within the exception of Section 2680

(a), must be resolved under federal law. *Cf. United States v. Neustadt*, 366 U.S. 696 (1961); *Dalehite v. United States*, 346 U.S. 15 (1953). To resolve whether the decision was "discretionary" or "operational", we adopt the analysis suggested by Judge Waterman in *Hendry v. United States*, 418 F.2d 774, 782-84 (2d Cir. 1969).

The initial consideration is whether the complaint is essentially leveled against the content of the regulation or against its application. It is clear in this case that the plaintiff's allegations attacked only the manner in which the resident engineer applied Regulation 18-20—not the regulation itself.[2] In this context we also note that the decision of "inappropriateness" was not predicated upon considerations of public policy but upon general standards of safety. Accordingly, state tort law can capably measure the reasonableness of the engineer's judgment in applying professional standards of safety. It is apparent, finally, that the merits of this case are not laden with political questions or other elements suggesting nonjusticiability. In fact, the type of decision assailed is frequently subjected to judicial scrutiny.

Concluding that the District Court had jurisdiction to entertain the action, we now turn to the merits of the claim.

II

Under the Tort Claims Act, the United States is liable for the negligence of its employees "under circumstances where the United States, if a private person,

[2]No suggestion was made, for example, that the Government should always require canopy guards on bulldozers for clearance projects and that, therefore, the elastic language of the regulation was itself a product of negligence.

would be liable to the claimant in accordance with the law of the place where the act or omission occurred." 28 U.S.C. § 1346(b). Accordingly, the law of California governs the liability of the United States for this alleged tort. *E.g., United States v. White*, 211 F.2d 79 (9th Cir. 1954); *see Roberson v. United States*, 382 F.2d 714, 717 (9th Cir. 1967) (applying Arizona law); *Kirk v. United States*, 270 F.2d 110, 116 (9th Cir. 1959) (applying Idaho law).

The Government urges that the District Court erred in finding that decedent's employer was not negligent. The testimony convinced the district judge that by custom and usage, contractors in the area "did not use canopies or roll bars on the[ir] tractors . . . when said tractors were being used for clearance projects." While this finding does not dispose of whether adherence to such practices constitutes negligence, it does provide an acceptable basis for determining the absence of negligence. *Cf. Diamond v. Grow*, 243 Cal. App. 2d 396, 52 Cal. Rptr. 265 (1966). It is especially persuasive when considered in conjunction with the uncontradicted testimony of several contractors that canopies were not indicated safety devices on debris clearance projects in the area. Thus, we are not persuaded that we should overturn the finding that the employer's failure to equip his bulldozers with canopy guards was not a negligently contributive omission.

The essential remaining question is under what circumstances, in the absence of negligence by the independent contractor, the Government will nevertheless be found to have a duty toward the employees of that contractor working under a government contract. The District Court found that the circumstances

here give rise to the imposition of such a duty. With this determination, we cannot agree.

According to the trial court, the negligence of the Government is bottomed upon the statement of the resident engineer to Beecham that canopies would not be needed on the project. The court concluded that (1) this statement served to waive application of a regulation that would have required canopies; and (2) this waiver breached the Government's duty of care toward the decedent.[3] We believe that this reasoning is premised upon a misinterpretation of the legal effect of the statement made by the resident engineer.

Quite to the contrary of deciding not to enforce Regulation 18-20, the resident engineer applied its safety standards and determined that canopies were not appropriate for the clearing project. The most that can

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[3]This conclusion prompts reference to Section 413 of the Restatement (Second) of Torts, adopted in California in Walker v. Capistrano Saddle Club, 90 Cal. Rptr. 912 (Ct. App. 1971), which provides that:

> "One who employs an independent contractor to do work which the employer should recognize as likely to create, during its progress, a peculiar unreasonable risk of physical harm to others unless special precautions are taken, is subject to liability for physical harm caused to them by the absence of such precautions if the employer
>
> (a) fails to provide in the contract that the contractor shall take such precautions, or
>
> (b) fails to exercise reasonable care to provide in some other manner for the taking of such precautions."

Not really an exception, as such, to the independent contractor rule, Section 413 imposes direct liability upon the employer of an independent contractor if the employer himself fails to take appropriate special precautions. This section thus contrasts sharply with Section 416, which imposes vicarious liability on the employer for the negligence of the independent contractor.

As indicated *infra,* since the Government did not in fact fail to take any special precautions required in the circumstances of this case, no liability can attach to the Government, under either Section 413 or any related common law principle.

be argued, therefore, is that this determination misapplied the regulation in a negligent manner. There is authority for the proposition that the safety manual, as a matter of federal law, imposes no special duty on the Government. *See Lipka v. United States,* 369 F.2d 288, 291 (2d Cir. 1966) *cert. denied,* 387 U.S. 935 (1967); *Grogan v. United States,* 341 F.2d 39, 43 (6th Cir. 1965); *Kirk v. United States, supra; cf. United States v. Page,* 350 F.2d 28 (10th Cir. 1965), *cert. denied,* 382 U.S. 979 (1966). We need not reexamine this problem, however, because we are convinced that even if we concede that such a duty was created by the manual, the duty did not encompass the risk of the type of accident that here occurred.

The nature of the duty centers on whether an accurate determination as to the "appropriateness" of canopy guards comprised an element of the standard of conduct applicable to this case. A standard fixing the extent to which an erroneous determination would impose liability on the Government does not relate to the "fact-finding tribunal's experience with the mainsprings of human conduct. . . ." *Commissioner v. Duberstein,* 363 U.S. 278, 289 (1960). Rather, it is a legal conclusion based on the application of legal standards. *See Lundgren v. Freeman,* 307 F.2d 104, 115 (9th Cir. 1962); *Pacific Tow Boat Co. v. States Marine Corp.,* 276 F.2d 745, 752 (9th Cir. 1960). *See generally* Wright & Miller, *Federal Practice and Procedure,* § 2590. Accordingly, a reviewing court is not limited by the clearly erroneous test of Fed. R. Civ. P. 52(a). It must overturn such a conclusion whenever it believes that there has been an erroneous conception of the applicable law.

In the context of Regulation 18-20, "appropriate" is not a word of art but connotes only its general useage of "specially suitable". *Webster's New International Dictionary,* 133 (2d ed. 1940). In light of the prevalent practices of contractors in the area here involved, as well as the undisputed testimony that from a safety standpoint the use of canopies was not indicated for the debris clearance, the only reasonable inference is that canopies were not specially suitable for the project. In California a private person would assume no tort duty by reaching this conclusion and the government engineer cannot be held to a higher standard. *See Gowdy v. United States,* 412 F.2d 525, 529, 539 (6th Cir.), *cert. denied,* 396 U.S. 960 (1969).

The plaintiff's reliance upon *Van Arsdale v. Hollinger,* 68 Cal.2d 245, 437 P. 2d 508, 66 Cal. Rptr. 20 (1968) is misplaced. *Van Arsdale,* which engrafts Section 416 of the Restatement (Second) of Torts onto the statutory liability of public entities in California, merely carves out another exception to the independent contractor rule in order to impute the negligence of an independent contractor to the employer of the contractor. Since Section 416 is predicated initially upon the presence of negligence by the contractor, the section is inapposite when, as here, the contractor is not negligent. We thus need not consider whether the federal government can be vicariously liable in any event under the Tort Claims Act, although we note in passing that many courts confronting this issue have answered in the negative. *See Fisher v. United States,* 441 F.2d 1288

(3d Cir. 1971); *Market Insurance Co. v. United States,* 415 F.2d 459 (5th Cir. 1969); *Gowdy v. United States, supra; Wright v. United States,* 404 F.2d 244 (7th Cir. 1968); *Roberson v. United States, supra; Lipka v. United States, supra; United States v. Page, supra.*

We therefore conclude, under the facts of this case, liability for the death of DeCamp should not be imposed upon the Government.

The judgment is reversed, and upon remand, the actions against the United States will be dismissed.

Reversed and remanded, with directions.

MERRILL, Circuit Judge, dissenting:

I dissent from part II of the majority opinion.

I do not see how, under the circumstances, we can overturn the District Court's finding that failure of the Army Corps of Engineers to require the contractor to install bulldozer canopies constituted negligence. (As the majority opinion notes, footnote 3, California has adopted §413 of the Restatement of Torts Second.) The nature of the accident as described in the opinion seems to me to be such that it was obviously foreseeable. If the common practice of contractors in the area was to take the risk that such accidents would occur, that does not to me serve to establish lack of negligence as a matter of law. As stated in *The T. J. Hooper,* 60 F.2d 731, 740 (2d Cir.), *cert. denied* 287 U.S. 662 (1932), "[T]here are precautions so imperative that even their universal disregard will not excuse their omission."

I, too, am troubled by the apparent inconsistency in holding the Corps negligent and the contractor not negligent. However, the District Court clearly felt that canopies should have been employed. This being so, both the Government and the contractor should have been held guilty of negligent conduct. To me the inconsistency is explainable as founded on the erroneous view that the contractor could defer to the judgment of the Corps as to whether adequate safeguards should be employed and thereby relieve himself of all duty in that respect.

I would affirm the judgment against the United States.

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1973

No. 73-161

CATHERINE DECAMP, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

This wrongful death action against the United States was brought by the widow of the decedent under the Federal Tort Claims Act, 28 U.S.C. 1346(b), 2671-2680.[1] The United States had awarded a contract to the decedent's employer, R. H. Beecham, for the removal and disposal of debris along the Salinas River near San Luis Obispo, California. Prior to the bidding on this segment of the project, Beecham and other prospective bidders toured the area with the government's resident engineer. One or more of the prospective bidders had specifically inquired whether the government would require the successful bidder to have its tractors or bulldozers equipped with canopies or

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[1] The workmen's compensation insurance carrier for decedent's employer intervened, claiming that it was entitled to a lien on any judgment in favor of petitioner for the amount of workmen's compensation benefits paid by it to petitioner.

roll bars (Tr. 16, 35, 42, 45, 68, 93, 108).[2] The resident engineer stated that he did not think canopies were necessary for the particular project, and he advised the bidders that he would not require canopies or roll bars installed on the project (Tr. 54, 108).

The district court found, on the basis of other evidence, that the "custom and practice" among owners and operators of heavy equipment in the Salinas River area was not to use canopies or roll bars on their tractors for debris clearance projects (R. 47, 55).

The contract that Beecham entered into required the contractor to comply with pertinent provisions of the Corps of Engineers Safety Manual. Provision 18-20 of the Manual provides:

> Suitable protections against the elements, falling or flying objects, swinging loads, and similar hazards shall be provided for operators of all machinery and equipment. * * * All bulldozers, tractors or similar equipment used in clearing operations shall be provided with substantial guards, shields, canopies, or grills to protect the operator from falling or flying objects as appropriate to the nature of the clearing operations undertaken.

The decedent was fatally injured while attempting to clear a live willow tree with his bulldozer. As he was pushing on a lower limb of the tree with his bulldozer the limb slipped over the top of the tractor's brush rake and struck him. There was testimony that a canopy guard would have

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[2] "Tr." refers to the transcript of testimony in the district court; "R." refers to the record in the court of appeals.

prevented the limb from striking the decedent (Tr. 78).[3]

The district court held, on the one hand, that Beecham was not negligent in failing to equip his tractors with canopy guards (R. 47).[4] On the other hand, it held that the government was negligent in not *requiring* Beecham to equip his tractors with canopies (R. 41, 46).

The court of appeals reversed (Pet. App.). It held, with one judge dissenting, that the district court applied an incorrect legal standard in concluding that the provision of the Corps of Engineers Safety Manual required canopies in the circumstances of the particular clearance project in this case. The provision specified that canopies must be used only where "appropriate to the nature of the clearing operations undertaken." Construing "appropriate" to mean "specially suitable" (Pet. App. 9), the court of appeals stated that "[i]n light of the prevalent practices of contractors in the area here involved, as well as the undisputed testimony that from a safety standpoint the use of canopies was not indicated for the debris clearance, the only reasonable inference is that the canopies were not specially suitable for the project" (*ibid.*) The court thus concluded that the government's engineer was not negligent in failing to require canopies on Beecham's bulldozers (*ibid.*).

The decision of the court of appeals is correct, and there is no reason for review by this Court.

[3] There was also evidence that the decedent had been warned on several occasions in the previous week about "operating [his bulldozer] a little bit too eagerly" (Tr. 53). His supervisor had "told him to slow down, be careful" (*ibid.*). And he was specifically instructed not to knock down live growth (Tr. 56).

[4] The question of Beecham's negligence was presented because under California law the intervenor, Beecham's insurance carrier, could impose a lien on petitioner's judgment only if Beecham himself had been faultless. *Witt* v. *Jackson*, 57 Cal. 2d 57, 366 P. 2d 641.

1. Petitioner contends (Pet. 5-6) that the Safety Manual imposes a "special duty on the Government" and that the decision below, in failing to recognize this, conflicts with that of another circuit. But this case presents no conflict, because the court of appeals found it unnecessary to resolve the "special duty" issue. It stated (Pet. App. 8):

> We need not re-examine this problem, however, because we are convinced that even if we concede that such a duty was created by the manual, the duty did not encompass the risk of the type of accident that here occurred.

2. Petitioner also claims (Pet. 6-9) that the court of appeals erred (a) in reversing the district court's finding of negligence without applying the "clearly erroneous" test, (b) in relying on the custom and practice of local contractors in determining that canopies were not required under the Safety Manual for the clearance project in this case, and (c) in giving "primary consideration" to the contractor's negligence. None of these contentions has merit.

First, the court did not profess to reject the district court's findings of fact. It held only that the district court applied an erroneous legal standard in construing the Safety Manual provision to require canopies without regard to their suitability under the particular circumstances of a given project (Pet. App. 8). Second, it was perfectly proper for the court of appeals to consider the local custom with respect to the use of canopies in clearance projects. That custom, together with the testimony that canopies were not required for safety in clearance projects, had a direct bearing on whether the government's engineer was negligent in determining that canopies were not necessary for this project.[5] Third, the court did not

[5] Petitioner appears to argue (Pet. 7) that the government owed a "non-delegable duty" to the decedent. If this is meant to suggest that

give "primary consideration" to the contractor's negligence; nor did it hold, as petitioner suggests, that "the Government could not be negligent without the contractor also being negligent" (Pet. 8). It merely determined that, under the Safety Manual and in the circumstances of this clearance project, the government's engineer did not breach any duty owed to the decedent by failing to require canopies on Beecham's bulldozers. Though the result is that neither the government nor the contractor was held to be negligent, the questions are discrete and were properly treated as such by the court below.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that the petition for a writ of certiorari should be denied.

ROBERT H. BORK,
Solicitor General.

SEPTEMBER 1973.

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the government can be held liable absolutely and without regard to fault, the argument is foreclosed by this Court's decisions in *Laird* v. *Nelms*, 406 U.S. 797, 799, 803, and *Dalehite* v. *United States*, 346 U.S. 15. See also *Logue* v. *United States*, No. 72-656, decided June 11, 1973, slip op., p. 7, n. 7.